

§ 22.1035

§ 22.1035 Construction period.

The construction period (see § 22.142) for offshore stations is 18 months.

§ 22.1037 Application requirements for offshore stations.

Applications for new Offshore Radiotelephone Service stations must contain an exhibit showing that:

(a) The applicant has notified all licensees of offshore stations located within 321.8 kilometers (200 miles) of the proposed offshore station, by providing the following data, at least 30 days before filing the application:

- (1) The name, business address, channel coordinator, and telephone number of the applicant;
- (2) The location and geographical coordinates of the proposed station;
- (3) The channel and type of emission;
- (4) The height and type of antenna;
- (5) The bearing of the main lobe of the antenna; and,
- (6) The effective radiated power.

(b) The proposed station will not interfere with the primary ORS channels by compliance with the following separations:

- (1) Co-channel to a distance of 241.4 kilometers (150 miles).
- (2) If interstitial channels are used, adjacent channels (± 12.5 kHz) to a distance of 80.5 kilometers (50 miles).
- (3) Third order intermodulation channels (± 12.5 kHz) to a distance of 32.2 kilometers (20 miles).
- (4) If the proposed transmitting antenna site is located west of longitude W.93°40', and within 32.2 kilometers (20 miles) of the shoreline, and proposed use of the channels listed in § 22.1007(b), no third-order intermodulation interference would be caused to any base or mobile station using the channels between 488 and 494 MHz.

Subpart J—Required New Capabilities Pursuant to the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA)

SOURCE: 64 FR 51717, Sept. 24, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 22.1100 Purpose.

Pursuant to the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act

47 CFR Ch. I (10–1–03 Edition)

(CALEA), Public Law 103–414, 108 Stat. 4279 (1994) (codified as amended in sections of 18 U.S.C. and 47 U.S.C.), this subpart contains rules that require a cellular telecommunications carrier to implement certain capabilities to ensure law enforcement access to authorized communications or call-identifying information.

§ 22.1101 Scope.

The definitions included in this subpart shall be used solely for the purpose of implementing CALEA requirements.

§ 22.1102 Definitions.

Call identifying information. Call identifying information means dialing or signaling information that identifies the origin, direction, destination, or termination of each communication generated or received by a subscriber by means of any equipment, facility, or service of a telecommunications carrier. Call identifying information is “reasonably available” to a carrier if it is present at an intercept access point and can be made available without the carrier being unduly burdened with network modifications.

Collection function. The location where lawfully authorized intercepted communications and call-identifying information is collected by a law enforcement agency (LEA).

Content of subject-initiated conference calls. Capability that permits a LEA to monitor the content of conversations by all parties connected via a conference call when the facilities under surveillance maintain a circuit connection to the call.

Destination. A party or place to which a call is being made (e.g., the called party).

Dialed digit extraction. Capability that permits a LEA to receive on the call data channel digits dialed by a subject when a call is connected to another carrier’s service for processing and routing.

Direction. A party or place to which a call is re-directed or the party or place from which it came, either incoming or outgoing (e.g., a redirected-to party or redirected-from party).